

D-8155-G(8)(c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. *D 8155 G (8) / (C)*

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

SUBJECT:

1240

*New Army raised by Wang
Ching Wei.*

PARTICULARS

OFFICE

FILE NO.

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

November 22, 8155 8/8-10
36 1940 40

Provisional 13th Division of the National Army -
reorganized from the 12th Route Peace and National
Construction Army under the command of Ting Sih San.

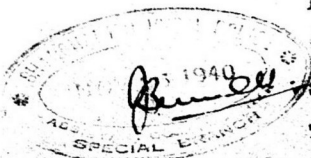
In accordance with instructions from the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, Nanking, the reorganization of the 12th Route Peace and National Construction Army under the command of Ting Sih San (丁錫山), into the Provisional 13th Division of the National Army (暫編陸軍第十三師) was commenced on October 1, 1940. Ting assumed command of the new division as Divisional Commander on October 10, 1940 and has his Divisional Headquarters at Poh Chiao (北橋). At the beginning of November, 1940, a Shanghai Office of the Division was established at 34, Ling Ying Road, Nantao, known as the "Shanghai Office of the Provisional 13th Division of the National Army" (暫編陸軍第十三師駐滬辦事處).

The division has a total strength of some 7,000 men at present. Their disposition/as follows :-

Copies 8

W. M. B. } Sent. 26/11
E and Z }

Place	Strength
Poh Chiao (Divisional Headquarters)	1,000
San Kwan Dong (三官堂) Southern Whangpoo	1,000
Ming Hong (閔行)	500
Tse Pao (七堡)	500
Sze King (泗涇)	500
Tsingpo (青浦)	1,000
Sungkiang (松江)	500
Former site of the Utopia University, Railway Station Rd., Nantao.	1,000



FILE

Place
Former site of the Kiangsu 2nd
Prison, Zaowookyung (漕河泾).

Strength
1,000

7,000

INDEXED BY
(S.S.) REGIS.
DATE 26/11/50

hu

November 25, 1940.

Translation of an official despatch No.1, characters " 陸 軍 第 13 師 司令部 " and " 陸 軍 第 13 師司令部 " of the Headquarters of the Provisional 13th Division, dated November 12, 1940, received by the Central Police Station.

Instructional Order No.1318, characters " 陸 軍 第 13 師司令部 " and " 陸 軍 第 13 師司令部 " of the Military Affairs Commission has been received which is to the following effect:-

"In connection with the organization of the Provisional 13th Division, two official seals have been made and issued by the Civil Officers' Department of the National Government at the request of the Secretariat of this Commission. One of the seals made of brass, bears the characters: "Officials seal of the Headquarters of the Provisional 13th Division" and the other, made of horn, bears the characters: "Divisional Commander of the Provisional 13th Division". These seals have now been delivered to this Commission and the Commander of that Division is hereby instructed to detail a responsible officer to this commission to take delivery of the seals in question.. He is also instructed to report the date of using these seals together with two copies of each in due course."

In compliance with the foregoing instructions, the undersigned has received the two official seals aforesaid. The undersigned officially assumed the post of Divisional Commander on October 10, 1940 and commenced using the official seals on November 12, 1940. The various brigades, regiments and battalions have been instructed to complete their organization as soon as possible in accordance with orders. Apart from reporting

to the higher authorities and notifying all concerned of the above, you are hereby notified of the above and requested to give him advice from time to time.

Ting Sih San (丁 錫 三)

(Signed)

Divisional Commander.

To the Central Police Station.

International Settlement.

Dated November 12, 1940.



Official Seals.

Order No. 1114 - 57, from the Military Affairs Commission states as follows:-

"Following the organization of the Division some time ago, this Commission instructed its Secretariat to request the Civil Officers' Department of the National Government to prepare the necessary seals and issue them to the Commander concerned for use.

A brass seal bearing the characters "師長司令部" (Seal of the Headquarters of the Provisional Thirteenth Division of the National Army)

and a horn seal inscribed "長師師三十第軍陸編督" (Seal of the Commander of the Provisional Thirteenth Division of the National Army) have now been made by the Department concerned and forwarded to this Commission. The Division Commander is hereby ordered to send an officer with receipt to call at the office of this Commission for the seals, to submit duplicate impressions of them, and to report to us the date on which they are put to use."

Accordingly an officer was despatched to receive the seals. On 10th October the undersigned assumed the post of Division Commander and on 12th November the seals were formally put to use. To conform with the system of organization of the National Army the various brigades, regiments and battalions in this Division have been ordered to reorganize themselves completely within the

On 10th October the undersigned assumed the post of Division Commander and on 12th November the seals were formally put to use. To conform with the system of organization of the National Army the various brigades, regiments and battalions in this Division have been ordered to reorganize themselves completely within the

shortest possible time. Apart from reporting to the superior authorities and issuing notices to the superior authorities and issuing notices to the above effect, the Council is hereby requested to take note and to give us advice from time to time.

(Signed and chopped)

Ting Hsih-sai (三 錫 丁)

Division Commander

Provisional Thirteenth Division of
the National Army.

(Note: Received for translation a.m. 14th November, 1940).

Chien



SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. **S. E. REGISTRY**

No. S. R. D. 8107 E(8)

SEARCHED **INDEXED** **SERIALIZED** **FILED**

**CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER**

S.2 Special **Branch** **2** **40**

REPORT

Date **February 23, 1940**

Subject **Efforts to build army by Wang Ching Wei.**

Made by **and** Forwarded by **Supt. Tan Shao Liang**

Enquiries confirm that about 1,000 military cadets completed their education in the Central Military Academy, Kiangwan, on February 20, after three months' training under General Yeh Poong and Japanese advisors. These cadets will be put into service in the various parts of Japanese controlled areas where recruiting and conscription of men is being carried on. vast numbers of able-bodied men have returned from Shanghai to the interior owing to the prevailing high cost of living which greatly reduces the difficulties of recruiting officers. However, it is believed that Shantung and Kwangtung are the best provinces to pick up good soldiers and roughly 100,000 will be required for the organization of an army. Although Wang Ching Wei's followers claim this army will be required to strengthen the position of his government and further as a means to replace the Japanese troops when they withdraw, yet it is feared that the men may be used for fighting against the Chungking forces under close supervision of the Japanese.

The formation of Wang Ching Wei's Central Government will probably again be postponed from March 15, the date originally scheduled, due to the fact that Liang Hung Tse, Chief of the Nanking Government, insisted on the celebration of the 2nd anniversary of his government on March 28.

There remains other questions to be settled between Liang Hung Tse, Wang Keh Min and Wang Ching Wei.

Summary of Report
Sent
Information

R. D. J. for

A.C. (Sp. B.)

Sh/S.



INDEXED BY
(S.E.) REGISTRY
DATE **24/2/40**

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date.....19 ..

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

E (2)

For this reason Dr. Chu Ming Nyi is reported to have left for Nanking.

The meeting in Yu Yuen Road between Wang Ching wei and Liang Hung Tse on February 19 lasted for only an hour and it is reported was not very ~~successful~~ satisfactory to both sides.

Tan Shashan

Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

FEB 22 1940

Frenzied Efforts To Build Army By Wang Ching-wei Seen

Determined efforts on the part of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and his followers to raise an army by the end of March were revealed to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, following reports that 525 Chinese officers had graduated from the "Central Military Academy" in the suburbs of Shanghai Tuesday evening.

Lack of military force, it was stated, was one of the major difficulties confronting an inauguration ceremony of the proposed "Central Government."

A strong army is needed not merely to add color to the inauguration ceremony, it was stated, but it is of vital necessity as a permanent force to uphold the prestige of the "Central Government" and to enforce its order.

Cannot Command Respect

Mr. Wang Ching-wei is fully aware of the fact that he cannot command the respect of the Chinese people, and even that of many of his followers, if he does not obtain the withdrawal of Japanese troops. Yet, if the Nipponese armies should withdraw, the plans for a "central regime" are likely to face an immediate collapse.

The formation of a strong "peace preservation corps," it was stated, was one of the major issues discussed by Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Liang Hung-chih, chief executive of the "Reformed Government," when the two officials met at Mr. Wang's Yu Yuen Road residence Monday night.

Made Statement

Following Mr. Wang's statements that the withdrawal of the Japanese forces was one of the major conditions on which the "Central Government" would be inaugurated, it would be impossible for the new regime to function in the face of the continued presence of Japanese troops, it was stated.

Doubt that the new "Central Government" would be inaugurated before the anniversary of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking was expressed by Mr. Liang Hung-chih on Monday.

According to his statement to the press, as reported by Domei, official Japanese news agency, Mr. Liang stated that "if the new 'Central Government' is established before the second anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Government at Nanking, the latter will merely announce the transfer of its business to the former without celebrating the anniversary."

In revealing his views on this transfer, Mr. Liang appeared to have failed to sound a note of confidence that the Central Government would be inaugurated by March 28 next.

See p. 7
C 92/2

FEB 22 1940

Fu May Be Deprived Of "Mayor" Post

That "Mayor" Fu Siao-en of the "City Government of Greater Shanghai" may be deprived of his office in the near future was strongly rumored in well-informed circles yesterday.

It was stated that the "mayor" berth may be filled by Dr. Chu Ming-yi, secretary-general of the "Orthodox Kuomintang" and Mr. Wang Ching-wei's brother-in-law.

Dr. Chu Ming-yi, it will be recalled, recently went to Nanking and returned with Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the "Reformed Government," February 19.

"Mayor" Fu officially assumed office on October 16, 1938, replacing Mr. Soé Hsi-wen who, despite his close relationship with the Japanese, was not considered as a man "capable of inspiring the confidence of the Chinese."

Sixty-eight years old, "Mayor" Fu is a native of Chinghai, Chekiang. Before the establishment of the National Government in 1927, he was considered as one of the most influential merchants in Kiangsu.

Was Leading Businessman

"Mayor" Fu was at one time director and general manager of the Commercial Bank of China, director of the Ningpo Commercial Bank, managing director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and a number of other leading industrial, banking and commercial concerns.

A close associate of many of China's old-time warlords, Mr. Fu was particularly friendly with Generals Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang, who at that time controlled the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhui area.

When the Nationalist revolutionary forces slashed their way across the rich Yangtse Valley, Mr. Fu foresaw the day when his warlord friends would be dethroned and, with their downfall, saw his own exit. He arranged to aid Sun Chuan-fang with money and transport facilities which, as head of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, he could easily accomplish.

Backed Wrong Horse

As events turned out, Fu backed the wrong horse. The Nationalist armies occupied Shanghai and the supporter of the fallen warlords fled to Dairen. An order was issued for his arrest, and many of his real estate and other holdings were confiscated.

For a decade Mr. Fu Siao-en lived in Dairen and Japan, and returned for permanent residence here only after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in July, 1937, apparently with a view to recouping his losses.

When the Japanese looked around for a "mayor," they chose Mr. Fu, with his impressive background and with experience in the Japanese government.

This is simply a rumour prevalent for some time see previous reports Jan 23/2

FEB 22 1913

New Central Bank Will Be Based Here

Peiping, Feb. 20.
Shanghai will be the head office of the new central bank which will be established after the new central government under Mr. Wang Ching-wei is established, according to Chinese reports here.

Notes of the Federal Reserve Bank and the Mong-Kiang Bank will be circulated as usual after the founding of the new central bank, it is stated, because North China will be under a special status.

It is further reported that the new central bank will make the Federal Reserve Bank and the Mong-Kiang Bank its subsidiary organs and extend help when they need it.—Reuter.

*no information yet
Jan 23/2*

1940

Outside Road Talks Held Up As Nippon Adviser Absent

Originally scheduled to take place, preliminary negotiations over details in connection with the *modus vivendi* agreement between the S.M.C. and the "City Government of Greater Shanghai" on the Outside Roads issue have been postponed pending the return from Nanking of Colonel Igarashi, adviser to the "City Government Police Bureau," it was learned yesterday from Japanese sources.

Colonel Igarashi was to have been one of the officials present on behalf of the "City Government" in these negotiations, which were to have been opened today at a tea party given by "Mayor" Fu Siao-en. The Japanese adviser, however, has left for Nanking, and is due to return shortly.

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C., S.M.P. Commissioner, and Mr. C. Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the S.M.P., were to

have headed the delegates of the Council at the negotiations, at which Mr. Lu Ying, chief of the "City Government Police Bureau," is to be present.

Meanwhile, skepticism with regard to the foreclosure of all gambling dens in the western district, officially set for March 1 next, was voiced in official circles yesterday.

While it is believed that the smaller dens may close down as announced, it is extremely doubted that several large-scale gambling houses, constructed on a lavish scale and involving the investment of hundreds of thousands, would comply with the order.

Because it may take as long as two months before the Special Police Force for the Outside Roads area is formed, however, it is hoped that all gambling houses will close upon the assumption of office of this new force.

*He has now
returned to
Shanghai*

Fu

3/2

FEB 20 1940

Messrs. Wang Ching-wei And Liang Hung-chih In Conference At Shanghai

Matters Of Importance Connected With Formation
Of New Central Government Discussed During
Yesterday Evening's Conversations

CIRCULATION OF HUA HSING BANK NOTES DISCUSSED BY MR. LIANG HUNG-CHIH

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the orthodox Kuomintang, and Mr. Liang Hung-chih, chief executive of the Reformed Government, discussed matters believed to be important in connection with the projected establishment of the new Central Government of China, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening when the latter called on Mr. Wang at his residence on Yu Yuen Road.

Mr. Liang arrived here yesterday to attend a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank. He will stay here for a few days before returning to Nanking. Following his arrival here, Mr. Liang received press representatives at the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank and commented on the situation in general in regard to the creation of a new Central Government of China and the future of the bank.

The projected new Central Government would come into existence shortly after the organization of the Central Political Council, which was expected in the near future, Mr. Liang stated.

If the new Central Government is established before the second anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Government at Nanking, the latter will merely announce the transfer of its business to the former without celebrating the anniversary, Mr. Liang said in the press interview.

"During the past two years since the establishment of the Reformed Government I have been merely performing my duty," Mr. Liang continued.

"I am glad to transfer to the new Central Government the business under our jurisdiction since the objective of the new central regime is in perfect accord with that of the Reformed Government, which is to rescue the Chinese masses from miseries following the Sino-Japanese hostilities and restore and maintain peace and order in the Japanese-occupied areas."

Hua Hsing Notes
With regard to the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank and its future, the Chief Executive of the Reformed Government stated that the circulation of Hua Hsing notes, the exchange rate of which was set at 60, had not been satisfactory. But the Bank will undoubtedly overcome the present situation and attain successful results

as it has enough reserve funds in foreign currency and conducts its business under a sound policy.

The Hua Hsing Commercial Bank was established as a purely commercial bank although it is connected with the Reformed Government at Nanking as far as its capital is concerned, Mr. Liang pointed out, adding that the Bank will be taken over by the projected new Central Government when it is established, but the Bank will have no direct connection with the new Central regime.

Central Bank Question

When questioned by a reporter about the possibility of establishing a new Central Bank under the new Central Government, Mr. Liang said: "Since the Tsingtao conference I have not been consulted with regard to economic and financial matters and am not in a position to comment on the question."

"Some suggest that the Hua Hsing Commercial Bank should be reorganized into a new Central Bank, but on the other hand it is worth considering that the Bank remains a commercial bank in parallel to a new Central Bank."

"The projected new Central Government is to be created to settle the losses and damages suffered by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments during the past two years of hostilities, in other words, the development of the projected new Central Government chiefly depends on how it will settle the questions pending between the two nations."

*Supr. Lan
E 30 1/2*

CHINA PRESS.

FEB 20 1940

**'Reformed Government'
Head Visits Wang At
Yu Yuen Road Home**

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, "Chairman" of the "Central Executive Committee" of the "orthodox Kuomintang," and Mr. Liang Hsing-chieh, "chief executive" of the "Reformed Government," discussed matters believed to be important in connection with the projected establishment of the new "central government" of China, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, when the latter called on Mr. Wang at his residence on Yu Yuen Road.

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FEB 20 1940

Wang Ching-wei, Liang Hung-chih Hold Meet Here

Liang Says Central Regime To Absorb Nanking Duties

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Duty Performed

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He also said he would transfer to the

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Hua Hsing Bank

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Suggestion Received

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"The projected new central government is to be created to settle the losses and damages suffered by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments during the past two years of hostilities. In other words, the development of the projected new central government chiefly depends on how it will settle the questions pending between the two nations."

Suppl. Jan

6-20-40